

qualifications of a leader. He was a modest man who seldom raised his voice. He didn't have to. He was completely in control of his courtroom and of any other activity which he undertook. All of us who knew John were amazed by his ability to recall with accuracy names of participants and dates of athletic and other events going back sixty or seventy years. What a mind!

Pax vobiscum.

With undying respect,

OLIVER GASCH,
Judge, U.S. District Court.

FOOTNOTES

¹About this time, John also served as a page in the U.S. Senate.

²"On the southern half of the beaches the 4th Marine Division was having plenty of trouble. The unfortunate 1st Battalion of the 25th Regiment, pinned down on an onfiladed beach, observed a Japanese counterattack developing from Agingan Point around 0940. It called for help from air and naval gunfire, and both of them it obtained; the advancing Japanese were discouraged by strafing and bombing attacks and gunfire from TENNESSEE. But the battalion continued to lose men by accurate artillery fire delivered from high ground not half a mile inland. During the afternoon Colonel Merton J. Batchelder, the regimental commander, sent a part of the 3rd Battalion to help the 1st take Agingan Point." Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison's "History of United States Naval Operations in World War II," Volume VIII, p. 198.

³See *Allen v. Wright*, 468 U.S. 737, 754

TRIBUTE TO U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the personnel of the U.S. Capitol Police. During my tenure in the Senate, I have witnessed these officers working in all types of adverse weather conditions during all seasons. The dedication and commitment these officers displayed during the "Blizzard of '96" is commendable and worthy of recognition. I thank the Sergeant of Arms for bringing these individuals to my attention.

On Saturday, January 6, the Washington metropolitan area experienced a winter storm of record proportions. When the storm was over 2 days later, record snowfall blanketed the city. High winds, drifting snow, and severe windchill temperatures created a critical emergency situation.

While roads throughout the area were impassable, the men and women of the U.S. Capitol Police were on duty providing vital public safety and police services within the Capitol complex.

Officers who were on duty when the storm began elected to remain on duty for extended periods. Some worked for as long as 32 hours to ensure there were sufficient personnel to perform law enforcement and security operations.

Several officers used their own funds to stay at local hotels so they could report back to duty on time to relieve fellow officers. Others, such as Lynne Williams, chose to sleep on the floor of the police station so she would be available for immediate recall.

Many officers performed services above and beyond the call of duty. Officer Al Jones worked four consecutive shifts, using his own plow-equipped vehicle to clear snow from parking lots, allowing for the movement of police vehicles.

Officers Michael Poillucci, Terrell Brantley, Thomas Howard, Terry Cook,

and Angelo Cimini used four-wheel drive police vehicles to transport House and Senate Members to critical official meetings.

Officer Richard Rudd voluntarily came to work on his day off knowing he would be needed. Officer Michael Mulcahy used plumbing skills to repair a broken water pipe in the police K-9 facility. Sgt. Dennis Kitchen, Officer Peter Demas, Officer Ellen Howard, and Capt. Edward Bailor worked extended duty hours in the Operations Division to provide coordination with other congressional and Federal entities during the storm.

Officers Ted Tholen, Kevin Weinkauff, James Whitt and freight handlers Bounteum Sysamout, Barry Pickett, Debora Riddick, Charles Wilson, Christopher Westmoreland, Richard Morris, and Thomas Cuthbertson of the Off-Site Delivery Center shoveled parking lots and security inspection areas to ensure police operations were not disrupted. Mr. Ken Meadows of the vehicle maintenance section worked additional duty hours to equip police vehicles with chains and respond to motorists in need of assistance. In addition, officers assisted countless citizens whose vehicles became stuck in the snow, responded to dozens of emergency calls for police assistance, and continued to diligently protect the Capitol and congressional office buildings.

These are just some examples of the extraordinary effort by the U.S. Capitol Police officers to meet and overcome the unique challenges posed by this severe snow storm. Their actions reflect the highest standards of public service. We thank the U.S. Capitol Police for their continued good work.

TRIBUTE TO AOC EMPLOYEES

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, on Saturday, January 6, the Washington metropolitan area experienced a winter storm which virtually shut down the city and surrounding areas. The historic snowfall, high winds, and cold temperatures caused immeasurable difficulties and crisis situations never encountered before.

Despite these dangerous conditions, employees of all units under the Architect of the Capitol, including the Senate restaurants, preformed their duties to the highest level possible. In many instances key personnel remained in the immediate area and at their posts throughout the storm. Their commitment and hard work resulted in the following accomplishments: The removal of ice and snow equal to 19 miles from sidewalks, steps, building entrances, and handicapped ramps. Maintenance of powerplant operations to ensure delivery of steam to heat the Capitol Hill complex. Arrangement for continuous operation and emergency maintenance of all mechanical and electrical systems. The maintenance and monitoring of all office communication systems and climate control systems. Response to emergency calls for repair of frozen

HVAC coils and building and roof leaks.

We should applaud the outstanding efforts these employees made on behalf of all of us during a historic weather event. I thank the Architect for providing me with this information.

THE BLIZZARD OF 1996 AND THE U.S. CAPITOL OPERATORS

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, the blizzard of 1996 caused untold inconvenience and problems to those in the Washington metropolitan area. The record snowstorm virtually shut down this city and surrounding Virginia and Maryland suburbs.

The infrastructure which supports the U.S. Senate met the challenge. I thank the Sergeant at Arms for providing me the facts and the names of these individuals. The U.S. Capitol telephone operators who were scheduled to work during the weekend storm that struck on January 6 knew the forecast. They came to work prepared to stay as long as necessary to keep the Capitol switchboard open and covered. Their commitment to duty resulted in many remaining overnight in their offices, carrying on with their duties, as others could not get here to relieve them. Bringing in extra food and clothing, they were prepared to work through the weekend. Supervisors of the Capitol switchboard came to work a day early to make certain they would be on duty.

While these Capitol switchboard operators and supervisors are designated "emergency personnel," they consider getting to work under extreme weather conditions as simply doing their job.

I would like to commend these supervisors and operators for their exemplary public service and mention them by name:

Barbara Broce, Martha Brick, Joan Sartori, Joan Cooksey, Mary Quesenberry, Lisa Thompson, and Laura Williams.

Thanks to all of you for your fine efforts and dedication to your jobs serving the U.S. Congress and our citizens.

CHINESE NUCLEAR EXPORTS TO PAKISTAN

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues some very disturbing developments in weapons proliferation in south Asia. Last year may go down in history as one of the worst years for the cause of nuclear nonproliferation. New evidence released this week merely reinforces this grave conclusion.

On February 5 the Washington Times reported that, in 1995, Chinese defense industrial trading companies exported 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan. Under the terms of an international agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the export of ring magnets is strictly controlled because